

METHOD FOR THE MANAGEMENT  
OF INCONTINENCE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application, Serial No. 08/806,773<sup>921</sup> filed February 26, 1997, <sup>Now U.S. PAT. No. 5,912,268</sup> which application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/706,576 filed September 5, 1996, now U.S. Patent No. 5,840,754 issued November 24, 1998, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/445,849 filed May 22, 1995, now U.S. Patent No. 5,674,895 issued October 7, 1997, benefit is claimed of these applications, that are assigned to the ALZA Corporation of Palo Alto, California.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention pertains to the management of incontinence. More specifically the invention relates to the management of incontinence by administering to a patient having the symptoms of incontinence a therapeutically effective dose of oxybutynin alone, in combination with another drug, proceeded by the administration of another drug, or followed by the administration of another drug.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many people are affected by urinary incontinence. Incontinence is particularly common in the elderly, urinary incontinence is present in approximately fifty percent of nursing home patients, and urinary incontinence is a well known urologic problem in women. It will affect nearly all women in some form during their lifetime, and it is of significant medical and social concern to all humans who experience it. Urinary incontinence arises from the anatomy and from the physiology of the urinary tract, which is composed of a bladder and a sphincter. Anatomically, the bladder consists of the bladder musculature, also known as detrusor, and the trigone. The sphincter includes the bladder neck and the proximal urethra. The detrusor muscle is innervated by the pelvic nerve through the parasympathetic nervous system, and the bladder neck and proximal urethra are innervated by the sympathetic nervous system.

1 The major functions of the bladder are the storage and expulsion of  
2 urine. The bladder is responsible for accommodating increasing volumes of  
3 urine at low pressures. Normally, the bladder remains closed during bladder  
4 filling and continence is maintained as long as the bladder neck and urethral  
5 pressure exceeds intravesical pressure. Voluntary voiding occurs when  
6 intravesical pressure exceeds bladder neck and urethral pressure, and  
7 involuntary voiding also known as involuntary incontinence occurs when the  
8 intravesical pressure exceeds the bladder neck and urethral pressure.  
9 Involuntary incontinence also known as urge incontinence and overactive  
10 bladder, occurs with a loss of a large volume of urine accompanied by  
11 symptoms of urgency, frequency and nocturia caused by an unstable bladder  
12 or detrusor instability. The patient may lose urine with a change in position or  
13 with auditory stimulation. The loss of small volumes of urine usually occurs  
14 because bladder overdistension by a large amount of residual urine referred  
15 to as overflow incontinence. Urinary incontinence is also known as overactive  
16 bladder with symptoms of urinary frequency or urge incontinence.

17 The present management of incontinence consists in administering a  
18 smooth muscle relaxant, such as oxybutynin, which acts directly on the  
19 smooth muscle at the site distal to the cholinergic receptor. The prior art  
20 administered oxybutynin alone for this stated therapeutic purpose. The prior  
21 art usual dose for the pharmacologic management of incontinence is  
22 repeated, nonsustained and noncontrolled doses from two-to-four times a day  
23 for oxybutynin. The prior art administered separately the steroids, estrogen  
24 and/or progesterone hormone replacement therapy however, this steroid  
25 therapy is insufficient for the management of incontinence.

26 In light of the above presentation it will be appreciated by those versed  
27 in the medical and pharmaceutical dispensing arts to which this invention  
28 pertains that a pressing need exists for a therapeutic method that can deliver  
29 the therapeutic drug oxybutynin in a controlled, sustained-extended dose to a  
30 patient in clinical need of incontinence management. The pressing need  
31 exists for an oral method of therapy that can deliver oxybutynin alone at a  
32 substantially sustained release constant dose per unit time for its therapeutic

1 effect. The need exists additionally for a method for delivering a dose of  
2 oxybutynin once-a-day, when indicated, for its intended therapy while avoiding  
3 an overdose and for lessening the side effects that can accompany the drug.  
4 The pressing need exists further for a method that can administer oxybutynin  
5 in combination with another and different drug, or in different therapeutic  
6 programs for the management of incontinence and for the management of  
7 health and disease.

8 It will be appreciated by those skilled in the medical and  
9 pharmaceutical arts to which this invention pertains, that if a novel and unique  
10 method of administration is made available that delivers oxybutynin alone, or  
11 in combination with another drug in a therapeutically effective dose over a  
12 sustained time for the management of incontinence, while lessening the  
13 incidence of over and under dose, such a method of therapy would represent  
14 an advancement and a valuable contribution for providing practical therapy.

#### 15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

16 According to the invention, it is an object of the invention to provide a  
17 method for the management of urinary incontinence with oxybutynin and/or its  
18 pharmaceutically acceptable salt alone, or in combination with another drug,  
19 or preceded by or followed by the administration of another drug, for the  
20 management of incontinence in human male and female patients. The object  
21 of the invention further comprises a method for administering oxybutynin  
22 alone, and/or in combination with or preceded by or followed by an estrogen  
23 and/or a progestin for treating urinary incontinence in pregnant, nonpregnant,  
24 postpartum, menopause, post menopausal, and during climaterix period of  
25 change occurring in the transition to menopause in a patient in need of  
26 therapy.

#### 27 DETAILS OF THE INVENTION

28 The scientific terms and scientific phrases used in this specification  
29 embrace the following definitions: Dosage form denotes a drug delivery  
30 system for administering a therapeutically effective dose of drug, for example  
31 oxybutynin to a patient in need of therapy. The dosage form may be  
32 administered once-daily, that is, as a once-a-day dosage form for increasing

1 patient compliance for treating overactive bladder, or more frequently as  
2 indicated by a physician, for example twice-daily or thrice-daily. Sustained  
3 release denotes the constant delivery of drug for up to twenty-hours.  
4 Controlled release denotes the delivery of the drug at a rate controlled by a  
5 dosage form by the method of the invention. Zero-order release denotes the  
6 method of delivery of drug at a uniform rate to dampen the peaks and valleys  
7 observed in non-zero order method of drug delivery. Therapeutically effective  
8 amount denotes the dose of delivered drug sufficient to provide a local or a  
9 systemic effect in a patient. Menopause denotes the period of natural  
10 cessation of menstruation in the female. Post menopausal denotes the time  
11 occurring after menopause. Pregnancy denotes the state of containing an  
12 unborn fetus within the female. Postpartum denotes the period following birth.

13 The present invention provides a therapeutic composition comprising  
14 240 ng to 650 mg (nanogram to milligrams) of oxybutynin or an oxybutynin  
15 therapeutically acceptable salt. The pharmaceutically acceptable salt is  
16 selected from the group consisting of acetate, bitartrate, citrate, edetate,  
17 chloride, edisylate, estolate, esylate, fumarate, gluceptate, gluconate,  
18 glutamate, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, lactate, malate, maleate, mandelate,  
19 mesylate, methylnitrate, mucate, napsylate, nitrate, pamoate, pantothenate,  
20 phosphate, salicylate, stearate, succinate, sulfate, tannate, and tartrate. The  
21 drug oxybutynin can be present as the racemate, as the R-enantiomer or as  
22 the S-enantiomer. The oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt  
23 can be administered at a controlled mean release rate of 0.10 ng per hour to  
24 25 mg per hour for the management of incontinence up to 24 hours. The  
25 dosage forms provided by the invention can administer oxybutynin in doses  
26 such as 5 mg, 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg etc. for the management of incontinence.  
27 The oxybutynin can be administered alone, or in therapeutic programs with  
28 another and different drug, from the same dosage form or from different  
29 dosage forms.

30 Representative of a drug, for example a steroid, that can be  
31 administered with prior to or followed by the administration of oxybutynin,  
32 according to the method of the invention in the same or in an accompanying

1 method, at the same or at a different time, or the drug can be administered  
2 separately within up to twenty-four hour period comprise a progestin member  
3 selected from the group consisting of progesterone, medroxyprogesterone,  
4 medroxyprogesterone acetate, hydroxyprogesterone, hydroxyprogesterone  
5 caproate, norethindrone, norethindrone acetate, megestrol, megestrol  
6 acetate, progestin, progestin, norgestrel, norethisterone, norethisterone  
7 acetate, levonorgestrel, norgestimate, norethynodrel, 17-hydroxyprogesterone  
8 esters, 19-nor-17-hydroxyprogesterone, 19-nor-17-hydroxyprogesterone  
9 esters, 17 $\alpha$ -ethinyltestosterone, 17 $\alpha$ -ethinyl-19-nor-testosterone, d-17 $\beta$ -  
10 acetoxy-13 $\beta$ -ethyl-17 $\alpha$ -ethinyl-17 $\beta$ -hydroxygon-4-en-3-one, 13 $\beta$ -ethyl-17 $\beta$ -  
11 hydroxygon-4-en-3-one, 13 $\beta$ -17 $\alpha$ -diethyl-17 $\beta$ -hydroxygon-4-en-3-one,  
12 chlormadione acetate, dimethistrone, 17 $\alpha$ -ethinyl- $\beta$ -acetoxy-19-norandrost-4-  
13 en-3-one oxime, 3-ketodesogestrel, desogestrel, gestodene, and gestodene  
14 acetate. The dose of the progestin and its progesterone derivatives  
15 administered is 10 ng to 600 mg, that is administered alone, or in combination  
16 with an estrogen, and is indicated for hormone replacement therapy.

17 Representative of a drug that can be administered with oxybutynin  
18 according to the method of the invention, or administered separately in a  
19 separate administration in twenty-four hours include an estrogen steroid  
20 possessing estrogenic activity selected from the group consisting estradiol,  
21 estradiol valerate, estradiol benzoate, estradiol cypionate, estradiol  
22 propionate, estradiol dipropionate, estradiol acetate, ethinyl estradiol, 17 $\alpha$ -  
23 ethinyl estradiol- esters, 17 $\alpha$ -ethinyl estradiol acetate, 17 $\alpha$ -ethinyl estradiol  
24 benzoate, 17 $\alpha$ -ethinyl estradiol ethers, estrone, estrone acetate, estrone  
25 sulfate, estriol, estriol succinate, estriol triacetate, conjugated equine  
26 estrogens, and estradiol esters. The dose of estrogen and its estrogen  
27 derivatives is 10 ng to 600 mg, that is administered alone, or in combination  
28 with a progestin for hormone replacement therapy.

29 Representative of progestin and estrogen combination that can be  
30 administered according to the methods of this invention comprise a hormone  
31 pair selected from the group consisting of progestin and estradiol valerate,

1 progestin and piperazine estrone, progestin and estrone, progestin and  
2 estriol, progestin and conjugated equine estrogens, progesterone and  
3 estradiol, progesterone and estrone, progesterone and estriol, progesterone  
4 and conjugated equine estrogens, norethisterone and estradiol,  
5 medoxyprogesterone and estradiol, norgestrel and estradiol, dyhydrogesterone  
6 and estrogen, progestrone and estrogen sulfate, progesterone and 17 $\alpha$ -  
7 dihydroequilin, and progesterone and equilenin.

8 The method of the invention provides oxybutynin and the steroids can  
9 be administered from the same dosage form, or the oxybutynin and the  
10 steroids can be administered separately from different dosage forms, with in  
11 either administrations, the oxybutynin and the steroids, in one present  
12 administration, administered within a twenty-four therapeutic period.

13 The method of the invention further provides delivery means for  
14 administering oxybutynin at a rate conducive for lessening the conversion of  
15 oxybutynin at least in part to the desethyl metabolite, desoxy. The method  
16 provides for the controlled and sustained rate at which oxybutynin is delivered  
17 to the plasma to lessen the circulating desoxy metabolite and to reduce side  
18 effect associated therewith. The method provides for oxybutynin delivery to a  
19 patient at a rate which gives an oxybutynin/desoxy metabolite ratio higher  
20 than 0.18:1 and/or the plasma level of the desoxy metabolite do not exceed  
21 350 ng•h/ml, to lessen side effects. According to this feature of the invention  
22 there is provided a desethyl metabolite of  $\alpha$ -cyclohexyl- $\alpha$ -hydroxy-  
23 benzeneacetic acid-4-(diethyl amino)-2-butynyl ester, or its pharmaceutically  
24 acceptable salt so the desethyl metabolite does not exceed 350 ng•h/ml, and  
25 may even exhibit peak levels of 250 or 200 ng•h/ml.

26 The method for delivering oxybutynin neat, and/or other drugs  
27 according to the invention comprises, in one manufacture the use of drug  
28 releasing beads that on dissolution or diffusion release the drug over 24  
29 hours. The drug releasing beads comprise a central composition or core  
30 comprising a drug and pharmaceutically acceptable composition forming  
31 ingredients including an optional lubricant, antioxidant, and buffer. The beads  
32 are medical preparations with a general diameter of 1 mm to 2 mm. The

1 beads comprise doses of drug, for example, 1 mg, 2 mg, 10 mg, and 20 mg,  
2 increasing up to 40 mg. The beads in an embodiment are formed of  
3 noncrossed-linked materials to enhance their discharge from the  
4 gastrointestinal tract. The beads are coated with a release rate controlling  
5 polymer that give a timed released profile. The timed release beads are  
6 manufactured into a tablet for therapeutically effective drug administration.  
7 The beads are made into matrix tablets by the direct compression of a  
8 plurality of beads coated with, for example, an acrylic resin and blended with  
9 excipients such as hydroxypropylmethylcellulose. The manufacture of beads  
10 is disclosed in Inter. J. of Pharm., by Lu, Vol. 112, pp. 117-124 (1994); Pharm.  
11 Sci., by Remington, 14<sup>th</sup> Ed. pp. 1626-1628 (1970); J. Pharm. Sci., by Fincher,  
12 Vol. 57, pp. 1825-1835 (1968); and U. S. Patent No. 4,083,949. The  
13 manufacture of the tablet is described in Pharmaceutical Sciences, by  
14 Remington, 17<sup>th</sup> Ed., Chp. 90, pp. 1603-1625, (1985), published by Mack  
15 Publishing Co., Easton, PA.

16 The method for delivering oxybutynin alone, or in combination with  
17 another drug comprises in another embodiment the use of oxybutynin coated  
18 on a polymer substrate. The polymer can be an erodible, or a nonerodible  
19 polymer. The coated substrate is folded onto itself to provide a bilayer  
20 polymer drug dosage form. For example, 1 ng to 40 mg oxybutynin alone, or  
21 in combination with an estrogen, or in combination with an estrogen-progestin  
22 pair is coated onto a polymer such as a polypeptide, collagen, gelatin,  
23 polyvinyl alcohol, polyorthoester, polyacetyl, or a polyorthocarbonate, and the  
24 coated polymer folded onto itself to provide a bilaminated dosage form. In  
25 operation, the bioerodible dosage form erodes at a controlled rate to  
26 dispensed a therapeutic dose of oxybutynin alone, or oxybutynin and a steroid  
27 pair over a sustained release period. Representative biodegradable polymer  
28 comprise a member selected from the group consisting of biodegradable  
29 poly(amides), poly(amino acids), poly(esters), poly(lactic acid), poly(glycolic  
30 acid), poly(carbohydrate), poly(orthoester), poly(orthocarbonate), poly(acetyl),  
31 poly(anhydrides), biodegradable poly(dehydropyrans), and poly(dioxinones).  
32 The polymers are known to the art in Controlled Release of Drugs, Rosoff,

1 Chp. 2, pp. 53-95 (1989); and in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,811,444; 3,962,414;  
2 4,066,747, 4,070, 347; 4,079,038; and 4,093,709.

3 The method of the invention further uses a dosage form comprising a  
4 polymer that releases a drug by diffusion through a polymer, or by flux  
5 through pores, or by rupture of a polymer matrix. The drug delivery polymeric  
6 dosage form comprises a concentration of 10 ng to 250 mg homogenously  
7 contained in or on a polymer. The dosage form comprises at least one  
8 exposed surface at the beginning of dose delivery. The nonexposed surface  
9 when present is coated with a pharmaceutically acceptable material  
10 impermeable to the passage of drug. The dosage form can be manufactured  
11 by procedures known to the prior art. An example of providing a dosage form  
12 comprises blending a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, like polyethylene  
13 glycol, with a known dose of oxybutynin alone, or oxybutynin and an estrogen,  
14 at an elevated temperature, like 37°C, and adding it to a silastic medical grade  
15 elastomer with a cross-linking agent, for example, octanoate, followed by  
16 casting in a mold. The step is repeated for each optional successive layer.  
17 The system is allowed to set, for 1 hour, to provide the dosage form.  
18 Representative polymers for manufacturing the dosage form comprise a  
19 member selected from the group consisting of olefin and vinyl polymers,  
20 addition polymers, condensation polymers, carbohydrate polymers, and  
21 silicon polymers as represented by poly(ethylene), poly(propylene), poly(vinyl  
22 acetate), poly(methyl acrylate), poly(isobutyl methacrylate), poly(alginate),  
23 poly(amide), and poly(silicone). The polymers and manufacturing procedures  
24 are known in Polymers, by Coleman et al., Vol. 31, pp. 1187-1231 (1990);  
25 Drug Carrier Systems, by Roerdink et al., Vol. 9, pp. 57-109 (1989); Adv. Drug  
26 Delivery Rev., by Leong et al., Vol. 1, pp. 199-233 (1987); Handbook of  
27 Common Polymers, Compiled by Roff et al., (1971), published by CRC Press;  
28 and U.S. Patent No. 3,992,518.

29 The method of the invention also uses a dosage form comprising a  
30 matrix comprising a plurality of tiny pills. The timed released tiny pills provide  
31 a number of individual doses for providing various timed doses for achieving a  
32 sustained-release drug delivery profile over 24 hours. The matrix comprises a



1 hydrophilic polymer selected from the group consisting of a polysaccharide,  
2 agar, agarose, natural gum, alkali alginate including sodium alginate,  
3 carrageenan, fucoidan, furcellaran, laminaran, hypnea, gum arabic, gum  
4 ghatti, gum karaya, gum tragacanth, locust bean gum, pectin, amylopectin,  
5 gelatin, and a hydrophilic colloid. The hydrophilic matrix comprises a plurality  
6 of 4 to 50 tiny pills, each tiny pill comprising a dose population of from 10 ng,  
7 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 1.2 mg, 1.4 mg, 1.6 mg, 5.0 mg, etc. The tiny pills comprise a  
8 release rate controlling wall of 0.001 up to 10 mm thickness to provide for the  
9 timed release of drug. Representative of wall-forming materials include a  
10 triglyceryl ester selected from the group consisting of glyceryl tristearate,  
11 glyceryl monostearate, glyceryl dipalmitate, glyceryl laurate, glyceryl  
12 didecenoate and glyceryl tridenote. Other wall forming materials comprise  
13 polyvinyl acetate phthalate, methylcellulose phthalate, and microporous vinyl  
14 olefins. Procedure for manufacturing tiny pills are disclosed in U.S. Patent  
15 Nos. 4,434,153; 4,721,613; 4,853,229; 2,996,431; 3,139,383, and 4,752,470.

16 The method of the invention also comprises administering orally to a  
17 human patient a dosage form comprising a semipermeable wall that  
18 surrounds a therapeutic composition comprising oxybutynin. In use within a  
19 patient, the osmotic dosage form comprising a homogenous composition  
20 imbibes fluid through the semipermeable wall into the dosage form in  
21 response to the concentration gradient across the semipermeable wall. The  
22 therapeutic composition in the dosage form develops osmotic energy that  
23 causes the therapeutic composition to be administered through an exit from  
24 the dosage form over a prolonged period of time up to 24 hours (or even in  
25 some cases up to 30 hours) to provide controlled and sustained oxybutynin  
26 therapy. The method of the invention also uses in another embodiment an  
27 osmotic dosage form comprising a wall surrounding a compartment, the wall  
28 comprising a semipermeable polymeric composition permeable to the  
29 passage of fluid and substantially impermeable to the passage of oxybutynin  
30 present in the compartment; an oxybutynin drug layer composition in the  
31 compartment comprising the oxybutynin; a hydrogel push layer composition in  
32 the compartment comprising an osmotic formulation for imbibing and

1 absorbing fluid for expanding in size for pushing the oxybutynin composition  
2 layer from the dosage form; and at least one passageway in the wall for  
3 releasing the oxybutynin. The method delivers the oxybutynin, alone or in  
4 combination with a steroid by imbibing fluid through the semipermeable wall at  
5 a fluid imbibing rate determined by the permeability of the semipermeable wall  
6 and the osmotic pressure across the semipermeable wall causing the push  
7 layer to expand; and thereby deliver the therapeutically active oxybutynin from  
8 the dosage form through the exit passageway to a patient over a prolonged  
9 period of time up to 24 or even 30 hours. The oxybutynin administered by the  
10 dosage form of the invention is in the therapeutic range that avoids a toxic  
11 dose and avoids an ineffective dose for antispasmodic therapy. The  
12 oxybutynin may thus be administered by the methods of this invention to  
13 patients with uninhibited neurogenic and reflex neurogenic bladder for  
14 increased vessel capacity which diminishes the frequency of uninhibited  
15 contractions of the detrusor muscle and delays the desire to void. The  
16 dosage form is indicated for the relief of symptoms associated with voiding  
17 such as urgency, urge incontinence, frequency, nocturia and incontinence in  
18 patients in neurogenic bladder. The dosage form can be used also for human  
19 hormone replacement therapy as described above.

20 The osmotic dosage forms in one manufacture comprise a therapeutic  
21 composition comprising 240 ng to 650 mg of a member selected from the  
22 group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, from  
23 10 mg to 350 mg of a pharmaceutically acceptable hydrogel such as a  
24 polyalkylene oxide of 75,000 to 750,000 weight-average molecular weight.  
25 Representative of polyalkylene oxides are polyethylene oxide of 100,000  
26 weight-average molecular weight, polyethylene oxide of 200,000 weight-  
27 average molecular weight, polyethylene oxide of 300,000 weight-average  
28 molecular weight, polyethylene oxide of 600,000 weight-average molecular  
29 weight, and polypropylene oxide of 100,000 weight average molecular weight.  
30 The therapeutic composition may also comprise 0 mg to 50 mg, in a present  
31 manufacture 1 mg to 50 mg of a hydroxypropylalkylcellulose of 9,000 to  
32 150,000 average-number molecular weight selected from the group consisting

1 of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylethylcellulose,  
2 hydroxypropylbutylcellulose, and hydroxypropylpentylcellulose, 0 to 20 mg of  
3 a hydroxyalkylcellulose, such as hydroxypropylcellulose; 0 mg to 50 mg, in a  
4 present manufacture 1 mg to 50 mg, of an osmotic solute selected from the  
5 osmotically effective compounds consisting of sodium chloride, potassium  
6 chloride, potassium acid phosphate, tartaric acid, citric acid, raffinose,  
7 magnesium sulfate, magnesium chloride, urea, inositol, sucrose, glucose and  
8 sorbitol; and 0.00 mg to 7.5 mg and one manufacture 0.01 mg to 5 mg of a  
9 lubricant, such as calcium stearate, zinc stearate, magnesium stearate,  
10 magnesium oleate, calcium palmitate, sodium suberate, potassium laureate,  
11 salts of fatty acids, salts of alicyclic acids, salts of aromatic acids, stearic acid,  
12 oleic acid, palmitic acid, and a mixture of salt of fatty, alicyclic or aromatic acid  
13 and a fatty, alicyclic or aromatic acid.

14 The invention provides for the therapeutic composition comprising the  
15 drug oxybutynin to be administered as the composition neat, that is,  
16 oxybutynin alone, for increasing the urinary bladder capacity, for diminishing  
17 the frequency of uninhibited contractions of the detrusor muscles and its  
18 accompanying delay of the desire to void. The invention provides for the  
19 therapeutic oxybutynin composition to be surrounded by a wall comprising a  
20 semipermeable composition with an exit for delivering the therapeutic  
21 composition to a human patient in need of oxybutynin therapy. The invention  
22 provides, in an additional embodiment, the therapeutic composition  
23 comprising oxybutynin as a therapeutic layer in layered, contacting  
24 arrangement with a hydrogel expansion composition manufactured as a layer  
25 that supports the therapeutic composition to yield a bilayered matrix. The  
26 hydrogel layer composition may comprise 10 mg to 350 mg of a hydrogel,  
27 such as a member selected from the group consisting of a polyalkylene oxide  
28 of 1,000,000 to 8,000,000 which are selected from the group consisting of  
29 polyethylene oxide of 1,000,000 weight-average molecular weight, a  
30 polyethylene oxide of 2,000,000 molecular weight, a polyethylene oxide of  
31 4,000,000 molecular weight, a polyethylene oxide of 5,000,000 molecular  
32 weight, a polyethylene oxide of 7,000,000 molecular weight, and a

polypropylene oxide of the 1,000,000 to 8,000,000 weight-average molecular weights; or 10 mg to 250 mg of an alkali carboxymethylcellulose of 10,000 to 6,000,000 weight-average molecular weight such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose or potassium carboxymethylcellulose. The hydrogel expansion layered comprises 0.0 mg to 350 mg, in present manufacture 0.1 mg to 250 mg of a hydroxyalkylcellulose of 7,500 to 4,500,000 weight-average molecular weight, represented by hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxybutylcellulose, and hydroxypentylcellulose; 0 mg to 50 mg, in present manufacture 1 mg to 50 mg of an osmagent selected from the group consisting of sodium chloride, potassium chloride, potassium acid phosphate, tartaric acid, citric acid, raffinose, magnesium sulfate, magnesium chloride, urea, inositol, sucrose, glucose and sorbitol; 0 to 5 mg of a colorant, such as ferric oxide; 0 mg to 30 mg, in a present manufacture, 0.1 mg to 30 mg of a hydroxypropylalkylcellulose of 9,000 to 225,000 average-number molecular weight, selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropylethylcellulose, hydroxypropypentylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, and hydropropylbutylcellulose; 0.00 to 1.5 mg of an antioxidant selected from the group consisting of ascorbic acid, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylatedhydroxyquinone, butylhydroxyanisole, hydroxycomarin, butylated hydroxytoluene, cephalin, ethyl gallate, propyl gallate, octyl gallate, lauryl gallate, propylhydroxybenzoate, trihydroxybutylphenone, dimethylphenol, dibutylphenol, vitamin E, lecithin and ethanolamine; and 0.0 mg to 7 mg of a lubricant selected from the group consisting of calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, zinc stearate, magnesium oleate, calcium palmitate, sodium suberate, potassium laureate, salts of fatty acids, salts of alicyclic acids, salts of aromatic acids, stearic acid, oleic acid, palmitic acid, a mixture of a salt of a fatty, alicyclic or aromatic acid, and a fatty, alicyclic, or aromatic acid.

The invention provides for the therapeutic oxybutynin composition, the therapeutic bilayer comprising the drug oxybutynin layer, and the osmopolymer hydrogel layer to be administered as the composition or the bilayer per se; that is, as the composition or the bilayer together for increasing

1 the urinary bladder capacity, for diminishing the frequency of uninhibited  
2 contractions of the detrusor muscles and its accompanying delay of the desire  
3 to void. The invention provides additionally for the therapeutic composition  
4 and for the compositional bilayer to be surrounded by a wall comprising a  
5 semipermeable composition with an exit for delivering the therapeutic  
6 composition to a human patient in need of oxybutynin therapy. The invention  
7 also provides for a subcoat to surround the therapeutic composition or to  
8 surround the bilayer, which subcoat in either embodiment is surrounded by a  
9 outer semipermeable wall.

10 The invention provides a dosage form for the delivery of the therapeutic  
11 composition comprising oxybutynin. The dosage form comprises up to 650  
12 mg, and provides a sustained release at a controlled rate up to 25 mg, of  
13 oxybutynin or its salt up to 24 hours. The dosage form comprises a wall,  
14 which wall surrounds an internal lumen or compartment. The wall comprises  
15 a semipermeable composition that is permeable to the passage of fluid and  
16 impermeable to the passage of oxybutynin. The wall is nontoxic and it  
17 comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of a cellulose acylate,  
18 cellulose diacylate, cellulose triacylate, cellulose acetate, cellulose diacetate  
19 and cellulose triacetate. The wall comprises 75 wt% (weight percent) to 100  
20 wt% of the cellulosic wall-forming polymer; or, the wall can comprise  
21 additionally 0.01 wt% to 80 wt% of polyethylene glycol, or 1 wt% to 25 wt% of  
22 a cellulose ether selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropylcellulose  
23 or hydroxypropylalkylcellulose such as hydroxypropylmethylcellulose. The  
24 total weight percent of all components comprising the wall is equal to 100  
25 wt%. The internal compartment comprises the therapeutic oxybutynin  
26 composition alone or in layered position with an expandable hydrogel  
27 composition. The expandable hydrogel composition in the compartment  
28 increases in dimension by imbibing the fluid through the semipermeable wall,  
29 causing the hydrogel to expand and occupy space in the compartment,  
30 whereby the drug composition is pushed from the dosage form. The  
31 therapeutic layer and the expandable layer act together during the operation  
32 of the dosage form for the release of oxybutynin to a patient over time. The

1 dosage form comprises a passageway in the wall that connects the exterior of  
2 the dosage form with the internal compartment. The osmotic powered dosage  
3 form provided by the invention delivers oxybutynin from the dosage form to  
4 the patient at a zero order rate of release over a period of 24 hours.

5 The expression "passageway" as used herein comprises means and  
6 methods suitable for the metered release of the therapeutic drug from the  
7 compartment of the dosage form. The exit means comprises at least one  
8 passageway, including orifice, bore, aperture, pore, porous element, hollow  
9 fiber, capillary tube, channel, porous overlay, or porous element that provides  
10 for the osmotic controlled release of oxybutynin. The passageway includes a  
11 material that erodes or is leached from the wall in a fluid environment of use  
12 to produce at least one controlled-release dimensioned passageway.

13 Representative materials suitable for forming a passageway, or a multiplicity  
14 of passageways comprise a leachable poly(glycolic) acid or poly(lactic) acid  
15 polymer in the wall, a gelatinous filament, poly(vinyl alcohol), leachable  
16 polysaccharides, salts, and oxides. A pore passageway, or more than one  
17 pore passageway, can be formed by leaching a leachable compound, such as  
18 sorbitol, from the wall. The passageway possesses controlled-release  
19 dimensions, such as round, triangular, square and elliptical, for the metered  
20 release of oxybutynin from the dosage form. The dosage form can be  
21 constructed with one or more passageways in spaced apart relationship on a  
22 single surface or on more than one surface of the wall. The expression "fluid  
23 environment" denotes an aqueous or biological fluid as in a human patient,  
24 including the gastrointestinal tract. Passageways and equipment for forming  
25 passageways are disclosed in U. S. Patent Nos. 3,845,770; 3,916,899;  
26 4,063,064; 4,088,864 and 4,816,263. Passageways formed by leaching are  
27 disclosed in U. S. Patent Nos. 4,200,098 and 4,285,987.

#### 28 DESCRIPTION FOR MANUFACTURING THE COMPOSITIONS

#### 29 AND DOSAGE FORMS OF THE INVENTION

30 The wall of dosage forms can be formed by using an air suspension  
31 procedure. This procedure consists of suspending and tumbling the  
32 composition or the layers in a current of air and wall-forming composition until

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1 a wall is applied to the oxybutynin forming compartment. The air suspension  
2 procedure is well suited for independently forming the wall. The air  
3 suspension procedure is described in U.S. Patent No. 2,799,241; J. Am.  
4 Pharm. Assoc., Vol. 48, pp. 451-454 (1959); and ibid, Vol. 49, pp. 82-84  
5 (1960). The wall can be formed with a wall-forming composition in a Wurster®  
6 air suspension coater using an organic solvent, such as acetone-water  
7 cosolvent 90:10 (wt:wt) with 2.5 wt% to 7 wt% polymer solids. An Aeromatic®  
8 air suspension coater using, for example, a methylene dichloride-methanol  
9 cosolvent comprising 87:13 (v:v) can be used for applying the wall. Other  
10 wall-forming techniques, such as pan coating system, wall forming  
11 compositions deposited by successive spraying of the composition or the  
12 bilayered arrangement, accompanied by tumbling in a rotating pan can be  
13 used for the present purpose. A larger volume of cosolvent can be used to  
14 reduce the concentration of polymer solids to produce a thinner wall. Finally,  
15 the wall of the coated compartments are laser or mechanically drilled, and  
16 then dried in a forced air or humidity oven for 1 to 3 days or longer to free the  
17 solvent. Generally, the walls formed by these techniques have a thickness of  
18 2 to 20 mils (0.051 to 0.510 mm) with a preferred thickness of 2 to 6 mils  
19 (0.051 to 0.150 mm).

20 The dosage forms of the invention are manufactured by standard  
21 manufacturing techniques. For example, in one manufacture the beneficial  
22 drug oxybutynin and/or additional drugs such as an estrogen, a steroid pair  
23 such as an estrogen and a progestin, and other ingredients comprising a  
24 therapeutic composition or comprising the drug composition that faces the exit  
25 means are blended, or they are blended then pressed into a composition.  
26 The oxybutynin and other ingredients can be blended with a solvent and then  
27 formed into a solid or semisolid formed by conventional manufacturing  
28 methods such as ball-milling, calendaring, sitring, or roll-milling and then  
29 pressed into a selected shape. The composition possesses dimensions that  
30 correspond to the internal dimensions of the area it occupies in the dosage  
31 form. In the manufacture of bilayered compositions dosage form, the bilayers  
32 posses dimensions corresponding to the internal lumen of the dosage form.

1 First, the hydrogel expansion layer is placed in contact with the oxybutynin  
2 layer. The layering of the oxybutynin layer and the hydrogel layer can be  
3 fabricated by conventional press-layering techniques. Finally, the two-layer  
4 compartment forming members are surrounded and coated with an outer wall.  
5 A passageway is drilled by laser or mechanically drilled through the wall, or  
6 the wall is provided with a pore-former to contact the oxybutynin layer, with  
7 the dosage form optically oriented automatically by the equipment for laser  
8 forming the passageway on the preselected drug surface.

9 In another manufacture, the dosage forms are manufactured by the wet  
10 granulation technique. In the wet granulation technique the oxybutynin and/or  
11 other drugs, and the ingredients comprising the drug composition are blended  
12 using an organic or inorganic solvent, such as isopropyl alcohol-methylene  
13 dichloride 80:20 (v:v) as the granulation fluid. Other granulating fluid, such as  
14 water, isopropyl alcohol, or denatured alcohol 100% can be used for this  
15 purpose. The ingredients forming the drug composition are individually  
16 passed through a 40 mesh screen and then thoroughly blended in a mixer.  
17 Next, other ingredients comprising the drug composition are dissolved in a  
18 portion of the granulation fluid, such as the cosolvent described above. Then,  
19 the latter prepared wet blend is slowly added to the drug oxybutynin blend  
20 with continual mixing in the blender. The granulating fluid is added until a wet  
21 blend mass is produced, which wet mass is then forced through a 20 mesh  
22 screen onto oven trays. The blend is dried for 18 to 24 hours at 25°C to 40°C.  
23 The dry granules are then screened with a 16 mesh screen. Next, a lubricant  
24 is passed through an 60 mesh screen and added to the dry screened granule  
25 blend. The granulation is put into milling jars and mixed on a jar mill for 2 to  
26 10 minutes. The first and second layer compositions are pressed into a  
27 layered tablet, for example, in a Manesty® layer press.

28 Another manufacturing process that can be used for providing a  
29 oxybutynin and hydrogel composition comprises blending their powdered  
30 ingredients in a fluid bed granulator. After the powdered ingredients are dry  
31 blended in the granulator, a granulating fluid, for example,  
32 poly(vinylpyrrolidone) in a solvent, such as in water, is sprayed onto the



1 respective powders. The coated powders are then dried in a granulator. This  
2 process coats the ingredients present therein while spraying the granulating  
3 fluid. After the granules are dried, a lubricant, such as stearic acid or  
4 magnesium stearate, is blended as above into the mixture. The granules are  
5 then pressed in the manner described above. In another embodiment, when  
6 the fluid bed granulating process is used to manufacture the hydrogel layer,  
7 the antioxidant present in the polyalkylene oxide can be removed during the  
8 processing step. If antioxidant is desired it can be added to the hydrogel  
9 formulation, and this can be accomplished during the fluid bed granulation  
10 process.

11 The dosage forms of this invention are manufactured in another  
12 embodiment by mixing the oxybutynin with composition-forming ingredients  
13 and pressing the composition into a layer possessing dimensions that  
14 correspond to the internal dimensions of the compartment space adjacent to a  
15 passageway. In another embodiment, the oxybutynin and other drug  
16 composition forming ingredients and a solvent are mixed into a solid, or semi-  
17 solid, by conventional methods such as ball-milling, calendaring, stirring or  
18 roll-milling, and then pressed into a preselected, layer-forming shape. The  
19 invention provides further a method of manufacturing a sustained release  
20 dosage form adapted for managing oxybutynin and its desethylmetabolite in  
21 plasma by incorporating an effective amount of oxybutynin or its salt in a  
22 controlled release dosage form that releases oxybutynin continuously at a  
23 controlled rate to provide a higher oxybutynin concentration and a lower  
24 desethylmetabolite concentration than provided by an immediate release  
25 dosage form that dose-dumps. An immediate release dosage form generally  
26 dose-dumps its drug in an hour or less, as it lack prolonged delivery.

27 In the manufactures as presented above, the manufacture comprising  
28 a composition or comprising a layer of a composition comprising a hydrogel  
29 osmopolymer and an optional osmagent are placed in contact with the layer  
30 comprising the drug oxybutynin, and the two layers comprising the layers are  
31 surrounded with a semipermeable wall. The layering of the first drug  
32 oxybutynin composition and the second hydrogel osmopolymer and optional

1 osmagent composition can be accomplished by using a conventional two-  
2 layer tablet press technique. The wall can be applied by molding, spraying or  
3 dipping the pressed shapes into wall-forming materials. Another technique  
4 that can be used for applying the wall is the air suspension coating procedure.  
5 This procedure consists in suspending and tumbling the two layers in a  
6 current of air until the wall forming composition surrounds the layers.  
7 Manufacturing procedures are described in Modern Plastics Encyclopedia,  
8 Vol. 46, pp. 62-70 (1969); and in Pharmaceutical Sciences, by Remington,  
9 14<sup>th</sup> Ed., pp. 1626-1680 (1970), published by Mack Publishing Co., Easton,  
10 PA. The dosage form can be manufactured by following the teaching in U.S.  
11 Patent Nos. 4,327,725; 4,612,008; 4,783,337; 4,863,456; and 4,902,514.

12 The dissolution of a drug indicates the drug entering into solution upon  
13 its delivery from a dosage form provided by this invention is measured by the  
14 following procedure. First, a drug receiving solution, such as, gastrointestinal  
15 fluid, hydrochloric acid, or an aqueous sodium dodecyl sulfate, 1% (w/v)  
16 (weight/volume) solution is used as the dissolution media. A dosage form  
17 prepared by this invention is placed into the dissolution media and the drug  
18 released by the dosage form into the dissolution media is sampled at a  
19 constant time interval over the time period of dissolution. The filtered samples  
20 are assayed by a reversed high pressure liquid chromatography, or detection  
21 by UV. The concentration of the samples is measured against a standard  
22 curve containing, for example, at least five standard points. Procedures for  
23 dissolution testing are reported in The United States Pharmacopoeia, The  
24 National Formulary, pp. 1791 to 1796; (1995); Pharmaceutical Sciences, by  
25 Remington, 17<sup>th</sup> Ed., pp. 653-666 (1985); and USP XXII, Dissolution Paddle  
26 Analysis, pp. 1578-1579 (1990).

27 The release rate of drug from a dosage form manufactured by this  
28 invention can be ascertained by the following procedure. The procedure  
29 comprises placing the dosage form in a solution, usually water, and taking  
30 aliquots of the release rate solution, followed by their injection into a  
31 chromatographic system to quantify the amount of drug released during  
32 specified test intervals. The drug, for example, is resolved on a column and

1 detected by UV absorption. Quantitation is performed by linear regression  
2 analysis of peak areas from a standard curve containing at least five standard  
3 points.

4 The release rate procedure comprises attaching a dosage form to a  
5 plastic rod with the orifice exposed to the drug receiving solution. Then,  
6 attaching the rod to a release arm, with the arm affixed to an up/down  
7 reciprocating shaker, which operates at an amplitude of about 3 cm and 2  
8 seconds per cycle. Then, continuously immersing the dosage form in 50 ml  
9 test tubes containing 30 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O, equilibrated in a constant temperature  
10 water bath at 37°C ± 0.5°C. Next, at the end of each interval, transfer the  
11 dosage form to the next row of new test tubes containing a receiving solution,  
12 such as water. After the release pattern is complete, remove the tubes and  
13 allow to cool to room temperature, followed by filling the calibrated tubes to  
14 the 50 ml mark with a solvent, such as acetone. The samples are mixed  
15 immediately, transferred to sample vials, followed by chromatography  
16 analysis.

17 Exemplary solvents suitable for manufacturing the wall, the  
18 composition layers and the dosage form include inert inorganic and organic  
19 solvents that do not adversely harm the materials, the wall, the layer, the  
20 composition and the drug wall. The solvents broadly include members  
21 selected from the group consisting of aqueous solvents, alcohols, ketones,  
22 esters, ethers, aliphatic hydrocarbons, halogenated solvents, cycloaliphatics,  
23 aromatics, heterocyclic solvents, and mixtures thereof. Typical solvents  
24 include acetone, diacetone alcohol, methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, butyl  
25 alcohol, methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, n-butyl acetate,  
26 methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, n-hexane, n-heptane, ethylene  
27 glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethylacetate, methylene  
28 dichloride, ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, carbon chloroform,  
29 nitroethane, nitropropane, tetrachloroethane, ethyl ether, isopropyl ether,  
30 cyclohexane, cyclo-octane, toluene, naphtha, 1,4-dioxane, tetrahydrofuran,  
31 diglyme, aqueous and nonaqueous mixtures thereof, such as acetone and

1 water, acetone and methanol, acetone and ethyl alcohol, methylene dichloride  
2 and methanol, and ethylene dichloride and methanol.

3 DISCLOSURE OF EXAMPLES

4 PROVIDED BY THE INVENTION

5 The following examples are merely illustrative of the present invention  
6 and they should not be considered as limiting the scope of the invention in  
7 any way. These examples and other equivalents thereof will become  
8 apparent to those versed in the art in the light of the present disclosure and  
9 the accompanying claims.

10 EXAMPLE 1

11 A therapeutic oxybutynin composition for administering to a patient and  
12 for use in the invention was prepared as follows: First, 103 grams of  
13 oxybutynin hydrochloride was dissolved in 1200 ml (milliliters) of anhydrous  
14 ethanol. Separately, 2,280 g of polyethylene oxide of 200,000 weight-average  
15 molecular weight, 150 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-  
16 number molecular weight and 450 g of sodium chloride were dry blended in a  
17 conventional blender for 10 minutes to yield a homogenous blend. Next, the  
18 oxybutynin ethanol solution was added slowly to the blend, with the blender  
19 continuously blending until all the ingredients were added to the three  
20 component dry blend, with the blending continued for another 8 to 10 minutes.  
21 The blended wet composition was passed through a 16 mesh screen and  
22 dried overnight at a room temperature of 72°F (22.2°). Then, the dry granules  
23 were passed through a 20 mesh screen, 18 g of magnesium stearate was  
24 added, and all the ingredients blended again for 5 minutes. The fresh  
25 granules are ready for formulation into a therapeutic oxybutynin composition.  
26 The therapeutic composition comprises 3.4 wt% oxybutynin hydrochloride, 76  
27 wt% polyethylene oxide of 200,000 weight-average molecular weight, 5 wt%  
28 of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-number molecular weight,  
29 15 wt% sodium chloride, and 0.6 wt% magnesium stearate. The therapeutic  
30 composition can be administered for its intended oxybutynin therapy, the  
31 management of overactive bladder.

EXAMPLE 2

1  
2 An osmopolymer hydrogel composition for use in the invention was  
3 prepared as follows: first 1274 g of pharmaceutically acceptable polyethylene  
4 oxide comprising a 7,500,000 weight-average molecular weight, 600 g of  
5 sodium chloride, and 20 g of colorant ferric oxide were separately screened  
6 through a 40 mesh screen. Then, all the screened ingredients were mixed  
7 with 100 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 11,200 average-number  
8 molecular weight to produce a homogenous blend. Next, 300 ml of denatured  
9 anhydrous alcohol was added slowly to the blend with continuous mixing for 5  
10 minutes. Then, 1.6 g of butylated hydroxytoluene was added, followed by  
11 more blending, with 5 g of magnesium stearate added with 5 minutes of  
12 blending, to yield a homogenous blend. The freshly prepared granulation is  
13 passed through a 20 mesh screen and allowed to dry for 20 hours at 22.2°C.  
14 The final composition comprised 63.67 wt% polyethylene oxide of 7,500,000  
15 weight-average molecular weight, 30 wt% sodium chloride, 1 wt% ferric oxide,  
16 5 mg hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 11,200 average-number molecular  
17 weight, 0.08 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene, and 0.25 mg magnesium  
18 stearate.

EXAMPLE 3

19  
20 An osmopolymer hydrogel composition for use in the invention was  
21 prepared as follows: first 1274 g of pharmaceutically acceptable sodium  
22 carboxymethylcellulose comprising a 2,250,000 weight-average molecular  
23 weight, 600 g of sodium chloride, and 20 g ferric oxide were separately  
24 screened through a 40 mesh screen. Then, all the screened ingredients were  
25 mixed with 100 g of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 11,200 average-number  
26 molecular weight and 100 g of hydroxypropylcellulose of 30,000 average-  
27 number molecular weight to produce a homogenous blend. Next, 300 ml of  
28 denatured anhydrous alcohol was added slowly to the blend with continuous  
29 mixing for 5 minutes. Then, 1.6 g of butylated hydroxytoluene was added,  
30 followed by more blending, with 5 g of magnesium stearate added with 5  
31 minutes of blending, to yield a homogenous blend. The freshly prepared  
32 granulation was passed through a 20 mesh screen and allowed to dry for 20

1 hours at 22.2°C. The final composition comprised 58.67 wt% the sodium  
2 carboxymethylcellulose, 30 wt% sodium chloride, 1 wt% ferric oxide, 5 mg of  
3 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, 5 mg hydroxypropylcellulose, 0.08 wt%  
4 butylated hydroxytoluene, and 0.25 mg of magnesium stearate.

#### 5 EXAMPLE 4

6 The therapeutic oxybutynin composition and the osmopolymer  
7 hydrogel composition were made into a bilayered tablet as follows: first, 147  
8 mg of the oxybutynin composition as prepared in Example 1 was added to a  
9 punch die set and tamped. Then, 98 mg of the hydrogel composition as  
10 prepared in Example 2 was added and the two layers compressed under a  
11 pressure head of 1.0 ton (1000 kg) into a 11/32 inch (0.873 cm) diameter,  
12 contacting intimate bilayered tablet. The example was repeated with the  
13 hydrogel composition as prepared in Example 3 to produce the tablet  
14 comprising two layers.

#### 15 EXAMPLE 5

16 The bilayered tablet for example as described in Example 4 was  
17 manufactured into a dosage form as follows: first, a semipermeable wall-  
18 forming composition was prepared comprising 95 wt% cellulose acetate  
19 having a 39.8% acetyl content, and 5 wt% polyethylene glycol having a  
20 number-average molecular weight of 3350 by dissolving the ingredients in a  
21 cosolvent comprising acetone and water in 90:10 wt:wt composition to make a  
22 4% solid solution. The wall-forming composition was sprayed onto and  
23 around the bilayered cores as prepared in Examples 2 and 3 to provide a 26.4  
24 mg semipermeable wall.

25 Next, the semipermeable walled, bilayered tablet was laser drilled to  
26 provide a 20 mil (0.51 mm) orifice to contact the oxybutynin layer and the  
27 exterior of the dosage form. The residual solvent was removed by drying for  
28 48 hours at 50°C and 50% relative humidity. Next, the dosage forms were  
29 dried further for 1 hour at 50°C to remove excess moisture. The dosage form  
30 provided by this manufacture provides 3.4 wt% oxybutynin hydrochloride, 76  
31 wt% polyethylene oxide of 200,000 weight-average molecular weight, 5 wt%  
32 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-number molecular weight, 0.6

1 wt% magnesium stearate, and 15 wt% sodium chloride in the therapeutic  
2 oxybutynin composition. The osmopolymer hydrogel push composition  
3 comprises 63.67 wt% polyethylene oxide of 7,500,000 weight-average  
4 molecular weight, 30 wt% sodium chloride, 1 wt% ferric chloride, 5 wt%  
5 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-number molecular weight,  
6 0.08 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene, and 0.25 wt% magnesium stearate. The  
7 semipermeable wall comprises 95 wt% cellulose acetate comprising 39.8%  
8 acetyl content, and 5 wt% polyethylene glycol of 3350 number-average  
9 molecular weight. The dosage form comprises an exit passage of 20 mils  
10 (0.50 mm) and it has a mean release rate of 0.260 mg/hr for 23.8 hours. The  
11 semipermeable wall provides substantial protection from photo (light)  
12 degradation of the oxybutynin in the dosage form.

#### 13 EXAMPLE 6

14 A dosage form is prepared according to the above examples,  
15 comprising a drug layer comprising of 6.67 wt% oxybutynin hydrochloride,  
16 87.83 wt% polyethylene oxide of 200,000 weight-average molecular weight,  
17 4.00 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-number molecular  
18 weight, and 0.50 wt% magnesium stearate; in layered contact with a push  
19 hydrogel layer comprising 58.75 wt% sodium carboxymethylcellulose of  
20 6,000,000 weight-average molecular weight, 30 wt% sodium chloride, 5.00  
21 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-number molecular  
22 weight, 1.00 wt% ferric oxide, 5.00 wt% hydroxypropylcellulose of 75,000  
23 average-number molecular weight and 0.25 wt% magnesium stearate; which  
24 bilayered core is surrounded by a semipermeable wall comprising cellulose  
25 acetate and polyethylene glycol; and an exit port through the wall for  
26 delivering the oxybutynin at a controlled rate over thirty hours.

#### 27 EXAMPLE 7

28 The dosage form according to Example 6 wherein in the drug  
29 composition the polyethylene oxide has a 300,000 weight-average molecular  
30 weight; the hydroxypropylcellulose is a member selected from the group  
31 consisting of 25,000, 30,000, or 40,000 average-number molecular weight;

1 and the dosage form comprises 5 mg to 250 mg of oxybutynin  
2 pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

### 3 EXAMPLE 8

4 A dosage form was prepared according to the above examples wherein  
5 the dosage form of this example comprises a drug oxybutynin layer  
6 comprising 5 mg oxybutynin, 111.60 mg polyethylene oxide of 200,000  
7 weight-average molecular weight, 7.35 mg hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of  
8 9,200 average-number molecular weight, 0.88 mg magnesium stearate, 22.05  
9 mg of sodium chloride, and 0.12 mg of butylated hydroxytoluene; a hydrogel  
10 push layer comprising 62.40 mg of polyethylene oxide of 7,000,000 weight-  
11 average molecular weight, 29.40 mg of sodium chloride, 4.90 mg  
12 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-number molecular weight,  
13 0.08 mg of butylated hydroxytoluene, 0.98 mg of red ferric oxide, and 0.24 mg  
14 of magnesium stearate; a wall comprising cellulose acetate consisting of a  
15 39.8% acetyl content and polyethylene glycol of 3350 number-average  
16 molecular weight in the percentage ratio of 95 wt% cellulose acetate to 5 wt%  
17 polyethylene glycol, and exit means in the wall.

### 18 EXAMPLE 9

19 A dosage form was prepared according to the examples provided by  
20 this invention wherein the dosage form comprises: a drug anticholinergic  
21 oxybutynin layer comprising 5.3 wt% oxybutynin, 82.37 wt% polyethylene  
22 oxide of 200,000 weight-average molecular weight, 2 wt%  
23 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-number molecular weight,  
24 0.25 wt% magnesium stearate, 10 wt% sodium chloride, and 0.08 wt%  
25 butylated hydroxytoluene; a push hydrogel layer comprising 63.37 wt%  
26 polyethylene oxide of 2,000,000 weight-average molecular weight, 30 wt%  
27 sodium chloride, 5 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-  
28 number molecular weight, 0.08 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene, 1 wt% black  
29 ferric oxide and 0.25 wt% magnesium stearate; a wall comprising 99 wt%  
30 cellulose acetate comprising a 39.8% acetyl content and 1 wt% polyethylene  
31 glycol of 3350 number-average molecular weight; and an exit passageway



1 through the wall for delivering the oxybutynin to a patient, for treatment of  
2 symptoms in neurogenic bladder.

3 EXAMPLE 10

4 An oxybutynin composition was prepared according to the above  
5 examples, wherein the composition comprises 10.6% oxybutynin  
6 hydrochloride, 79.57 wt% polyethylene oxide of 200,000 weight-average  
7 molecular weight, 2 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-  
8 number molecular weight, 0.25 wt% of magnesium stearate, 7.5 wt% of  
9 sodium chloride, and 0.08 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene.

10 EXAMPLE 11

11 An oxybutynin composition was prepared according to the above  
12 examples wherein the composition comprises 16 wt% oxybutynin  
13 hydrochloride, 76.67 wt% polyethylene oxide of 200,000 weight-average  
14 molecular weight, 2 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-  
15 number molecular weight, 0.25% magnesium stearate, 5 wt% sodium  
16 chloride, and 0.08 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene.

17 EXAMPLE 12

18 A hydrogel composition was prepared according to the above  
19 examples wherein the composition comprises 58.75 wt%  
20 hydroxyethylcellulose of 1,300,000 weight-average molecular weight, 30 wt%  
21 sodium chloride, 10 wt% polyvinylpyrrolidone of 42,000 viscosity-average  
22 molecular weight, 1 wt% colorant red ferric oxide, and 0.25 wt% magnesium  
23 stearate.

24 EXAMPLE 13

25 A dosage form was prepared according to the present invention  
26 wherein the dosage form comprises: a drug layer comprising 3.4 wt%  
27 oxybutynin hydrochloride, 76 wt% polyethylene oxide of 200,000 weight-  
28 average molecular weight, 5 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200  
29 average-number molecular weight, 0.6 wt% magnesium stearate, 15 wt%  
30 sodium chloride, a push hydrogel layer comprising 58.75 wt%  
31 hydroxyethylcellulose of 1,300,000 average-number molecular weight, 30 wt%  
32 sodium chloride, 10 wt% polyvinylpyrrolidone of 42,000 viscosity-average

1 molecular weight, 1 wt% red ferric oxide, and 0.25 wt% magnesium stearate;  
2 a wall comprising 95 wt% cellulose acetate comprising a 39.8 % acetyl  
3 content, and 5 wt% polyethylene glycol of 3350 number-average molecular  
4 weight, an exit orifice of 20 mil (0.50 mm); and a release rate of 0.292 mg per  
5 1 hour for 16.9 hours.

#### 6 EXAMPLE 14

7 A dosage form was manufactured according to the present examples  
8 wherein the dosage form comprises: a drug oxybutynin composition  
9 comprising 3.4 wt% oxybutynin hydrochloride, 76 wt% polyethylene oxide of  
10 200,000 weight-average molecular weight, 5 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose  
11 of 9,200 average-number molecular weight, 0.6 wt% of magnesium stearate,  
12 and 15 wt% sodium chloride; a push hydrogel composition for pushing the  
13 drug oxybutynin composition from the dosage form comprising 63.67 wt%  
14 polyethylene oxide of 7,000,000 weight-average molecular weight, 30 wt%  
15 sodium chloride, 1 wt% red ferric oxide, 5 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose  
16 of 9,200 average-number molecular weight, 0.08 wt% butylated  
17 hydroxytoluene, and 0.25 wt% magnesium stearate; a subcoat that surrounds  
18 the drug oxybutynin composition and push hydrogel composition wherein the  
19 subcoat comprises 95 wt% hydroxyethylcellulose, a nonionic water soluble  
20 polymer of 90,000 average-number molecular weight; then an outer wall or  
21 overcoat comprising 95 wt% cellulose acetate possessing an acetyl content of  
22 39.8% and 5 wt% polyethylene glycol of 3,350 number-average molecular  
23 weight; a 20 mil (0.50 mm) exit passageway; and an oxybutynin release rate  
24 of 0.295 mg per 1 hour over 19.9 hours.

#### 25 EXAMPLE 15

26 A dosage form designed and shaped as a pharmaceutically acceptable  
27 tablet for the oral administration of a member selected from the group  
28 consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts was made  
29 by following the above examples. The dosage form provided by the example  
30 comprises a drug composition weighing 92 mg comprising 5.45 wt% of  
31 oxybutynin hydrochloride, 9.98 wt% of sodium chloride, 82.16 wt% of  
32 polyethylene oxide of 100,000 of weight-average molecular weight, 2.00 wt%

1 of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 11,300 of average-number molecular  
2 weight, 0.25 wt% of magnesium stearate, 0.08 wt% of butylated  
3 hydroxytoluene, and 0.05 wt% of green ferric oxide. The composition was  
4 surrounded by a wall comprising a semipermeable cellulose acetate polymer  
5 comprising a 39.8% acetyl content and polyethylene glycol comprising a  
6 3,350 molecular weight. The dosage form comprised an exit in  
7 communication with the oxybutynin composition for delivering oxybutynin to  
8 the gastrointestinal tract of a patient.

#### 9 EXAMPLE 16

10 A dosage form adapted as an orally administrable caplet was made  
11 according to the above examples. The dosage form of this example  
12 comprises a drug composition weighing 92 mg and comprising 5.45 wt%  
13 oxybutynin hydrochloride, 9.98 wt% sodium chloride, 82.19 wt% polyethylene  
14 oxide possessing a 200,000 weight-average molecular weight, 2.00 wt%  
15 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 11,300 molecular weight, 0.25 wt%  
16 magnesium stearate, 0.08 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene, and 0.05 wt%  
17 colorant green ferric oxide; a push composition initially in contact with the drug  
18 composition, weighing 62 mg and comprising 63.67 wt% polyethylene oxide  
19 possessing a 2,000,000 weight-average molecular weight, 30.00 wt% sodium  
20 chloride, 5.00 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 11,200 molecular weight,  
21 1.00 wt% of a 95.5 mixture of colorant black iron oxide/lactose, 0.25 wt%  
22 magnesium stearate, and 0.08 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene; a wall weighing  
23 19 mg that surrounds the compositions and comprises 99 wt% of cellulose  
24 acetate of 39.8% acetyl content, and 1.00 wt% polyethylene glycol of 3,350  
25 molecular weight; a yellow color overcoat weighing 10 mg; and an exit in the  
26 wall for delivering the drug to a patient. The dosage form exhibited a  
27 cumulative release of oxybutynin hydrochloride of greater than zero mg to 1  
28 mg in 0 to 4 hours, 1 mg to 2.5 mg in 0 to 8 hours, 2.75 mg to 4.25 mg in 0 to  
29 14 hours, and 3.75 mg to 5 mg in 0 to 24 hours.

#### 30 EXAMPLE 17

31 A dosage form for the oral administration of oxybutynin was made by  
32 following the above examples. The dosage form comprises a 92 mg drug

1 composition comprising 10.90 wt% oxybutynin hydrochloride, 7.48 wt%  
2 sodium chloride, 79.25 wt% polyethylene oxide possessing a 200,000 weight-  
3 average molecular weight, 1.99 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose  
4 possessing a 11,300 molecular weight, 0.25 wt% magnesium stearate, 0.08  
5 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene, and 0.25 wt% magnesium stearate, 0.08 wt%  
6 butylated hydroxytoluene, and 0.05 wt% colorant red ferric oxide; a push  
7 composition weighing 62 mg and comprising 63.67 wt% polyethylene oxide  
8 possessing a 2,000,000 weight-average molecular weight, 30 wt% sodium  
9 chloride, 5 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose possessing a 11,300 molecular  
10 weight, 1.00 wt% colorant black iron oxide/lactose (95:5), 0.25 wt%  
11 magnesium stearate, and 0.08 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene; a  
12 semipermeable wall that envelopes the compositions weighting 19 mg  
13 comprising 99 wt% cellulose acetate comprising a 39.8 acetyl content, and 1  
14 wt% polyethylene glycol 3350; a exit in the wall; and a 10 mg color overcoat.  
15 The dosage form, when in operation operates by osmotic kinetics, and  
16 delivers in 0 to 4 hours up to 20% (up to 2 mg) of oxybutynin hydrochloride, in  
17 0 to 8 hours 20 to 50% (2.0 to 5.0 mg) of oxybutynin salt; in 0 to 14 hours 50  
18 to 85% (5.5 mg to 8.5 mg) of oxybutynin; and 0 to 24 hours greater than 75%  
19 (greater than 7.5 mg) of the drug. The dosage form can be manufactured  
20 shaped like a pharmaceutically acceptable tablet, or the dosage form can be  
21 manufactured shaped like a pharmaceutically acceptable capsule.

#### EXAMPLE 18

23 A dosage form for the oral delivery of a member selected from the  
24 group consisting of oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts was  
25 made according to the above examples. The dosage form comprised a drug  
26 composition weighing 92 mg comprising 16.30 wt% oxybutynin chloride, 4.98  
27 wt% sodium chloride, 76.35 wt% polyethylene oxide of 200,000 molecular  
28 weight, 1.99 wt% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, 0.25 wt% magnesium  
29 stearate, 0.08 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene, 0.02 wt% black iron  
30 oxide/lactose (95:5); a push composition weighing 62 mg comprising 63.67  
31 wt% polyethylene oxide possessing a 2,000,000 molecular weight, 30.00 wt%  
32 sodium chloride, 5.00 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 11,300 molecular

1 weight, 1.00 wt% black iron oxide/lactose (95:5), 0.25 wt% magnesium  
2 stearate, and 0.08 wt% butylated hydroxytoluene; a wall weighing 19 mg  
3 comprising a semipermeable composition permeable to a fluid flux,  
4 impermeable to drug flux comprising 99.00 wt% cellulose acetate having a  
5 39.8 acetyl content, and 1.00 wt% polyethylene glycol 3350; a passageway in  
6 the wall; and an overcoat weighing 10 mg colored grey. The dosage form  
7 exhibited a cumulative release rate of up to 3 mg in 0 to 4 hours; 3 mg to 7.5  
8 mg in 0 to 8 hours; 8 mg to 13 mg in 0 to 14 hours; and 12 mg to 15 mg in 0 to  
9 24 hours.

#### 10 EXAMPLE 19

11 A dosage form was prepared according to the previous examples  
12 comprising an oxybutynin salt, that delivers up to 1.60 mg in 0 to 4 hours, up  
13 to 5 mg in 0 to 8 hours, up to 8.5 mg in 0 to 12 hours, up to 11 mg in 0 to 16  
14 hours, and up to 15 mg in 0 to 24 hours.

#### 15 EXAMPLE 20

16 An orally administrable dosage form comprising 1 mg to 100 mg of a  
17 drug selected from the group consisting of oxybutynin and its  
18 pharmaceutically acceptable salt is prepared by following the previous  
19 examples, for administering accompanied by a different drug, or prior to or  
20 after the administration of conjugated equine estrogens.

#### 21 EXAMPLE 21

22 A dosage form is prepared according to the above examples wherein  
23 the dosage form of this example comprises a drug oxybutynin steroid  
24 composition comprising 5 mg oxybutynin, 0.3 mg conjugated estrogens,  
25 111.60 mg polyethylene oxide of 200,000 weight-average molecular weight,  
26 7.35 mg hydroxypropylmethylcellulose of 9,200 average-number molecular  
27 weight, 0.88 mg magnesium stearate, 22.05 mg of sodium chloride, and 0.12  
28 mg of butylated hydroxytoluene; a hydrogel push composition comprising  
29 62.40 mg of polyethylene oxide of 7,000,000 weight-average molecular  
30 weight, 29.40 mg of sodium chloride, 4.90 mg hydroxypropylmethylcellulose  
31 of 9,200 average-number molecular weight, 0.08 mg of butylated  
32 hydroxytoluene, 0.98 mg of red ferric oxide, and 0.24 mg of magnesium

1 stearate; a wall comprising cellulose acetate consisting of a 39.8% acetyl  
2 content and polyethylene glycol of 3350 number-average molecular weight in  
3 the percentage ratio of 95 wt% cellulose acetate to 5 wt% polyethylene glycol,  
4 and an exit passageway in the wall.

#### 5 EXAMPLE 22

6 A dosage form is prepared according to the previous example, wherein  
7 the dosage form comprises a drug composition comprising oxybutynin in a  
8 dose of 5 mg to 20 mg of oxybutynin and at least one of a steroid member  
9 selected from the dose group consisting of 0.3 mg, 0.625 mg, 0.9 mg, 1.25  
10 mg and 2.5 mg of a mixture of estrogen sulfates, estrone, equilin, 17 $\alpha$ -  
11 dihydroequilin, 17 $\alpha$ -estradiol, equilenin and 17 $\alpha$ -dihydroequilenin indicated for  
12 treating urge incontinence, the symptoms associated with menopause, and  
13 hormone replacement therapy.

#### 14 EXAMPLE 23

15 A bioerodible dosage form is prepared comprising a bioerodible  
16 polymer in matrix dosage form comprising 5 mg of oxybutynin and 0.3 mg of  
17 an estrogen that provides for the drugs release at controlled rate by the  
18 bioeroding matrix over 24 hours. The bioerodible polymer forming the dosage  
19 form matrix comprises a member selected from the group consisting of  
20 poly(ester), poly(amine), poly(lactide), poly(glycolide), poly(lactide-co-  
21 glycolide), poly(caprolactone), poly(hydroxybutynin acid), poly(orthoester),  
22 poly(orthocarbonate), poly(dihydropyran), poly(3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-  
23 hydroxyvalerate), and poly(3-hydroxybutyrate-co-hydroxybutyrate). An  
24 additional dosage form can be prepared according to the example that  
25 administers a member selected from oxybutynin and its pharmaceutically  
26 acceptable salt and 30  $\mu$ g ethinyl estradiol and 150  $\mu$ g of levonorgestrel.

#### 27 EXAMPLE 24

28 A diffusion rate-controlled dosage form that comprises a diffusion-rate  
29 controlled polymer through which oxybutynin and a steroid is released by  
30 diffusion is prepared by formulating oxybutynin and a member selected from  
31 the group consisting of a progestin and estrogen pair, and an estrogen, in a  
32 polymer matrix. The diffusion can be through the polymer or through a

1 porous-polymer membrane. The diffusion dosage form structurally includes a  
2 polymer matrix that is a reservoir for the drug(s), or through a contacting  
3 polymer rate-governing membrane. Representative of polymers for providing  
4 diffusional dosage forms comprise a member selected from the group  
5 consisting of poly(olefin), poly(vinyl), poly(carbohydrate), poly(peptide),  
6 poly(condensation), poly(rubber), and poly(silicon). Representative of specific  
7 polymers consists of a member selected from the group consisting of  
8 poly(ethylene), poly(propylene), copoly(ethylene-vinyl acetate),  
9 poly(isobutylethylene), poly(vinylaurate), cross-linked poly(vinylalcohol),  
10 poly(methacrylate), poly(amide), poly(ester), and poly(silicone).

#### 11 EXAMPLE 25

12 A dosage form comprising ion-exchange activity is prepared and it  
13 comprises a water-insoluble crosslinked polymer with oxybutynin and  
14 estrogen bound to the ion-exchange resin. The drugs are released at a rate  
15 controlled by the drug-resin complex by the ionic environment within the  
16 gastrointestinal tract. The ion-exchange resins that can be adapted for the  
17 manufacture of the dosage form comprise a cation-exchange resin and an  
18 anion-exchange resin. The cation-exchange resins include strong-acid and  
19 weak-acid resins as with sulfonic acid, carboxylic acid, and phosphonic acid  
20 and the anion-exchange resins include strong-base and weak-base resins as  
21 with quaternary ammonium, secondary amine, tertiary amine aromatic and  
22 tertiary amine aliphatic resins. Specific examples of ion-exchange resins such  
23 as Amberlite IR-120, basic ion-exchange resins such as Amberlite IRA-400,  
24 and weak basic ion-exchange resins such as Amberlite IR-45.

#### 25 EXAMPLE 26

26 A method of manufacturing a sustained release dosage form for  
27 managing the concentration of oxybutynin and its desethylmetabolite in  
28 plasma, is provided, which method of manufacture comprises the  
29 incorporation of an effective amount of oxybutynin or its pharmaceutically  
30 acceptable salt in a sustained and controlled release dosage form which  
31 release oxybutynin continuously at a controlled zero order rate to provide a  
32 relatively higher oxybutynin concentration and a relatively lower

desethylmetabolite concentration than provided by an immediate release non-sustained dosage form profile.

### METHOD OF PRACTICING THE INVENTION

The drug oxybutynin, identified as OXY, was administered in a clinical study to a number of patients to treat urinary incontinence. Patients who self-administered oxybutynin often quit or discontinue treatment due to its anti-cholinergic side effects, which appear to be peak-concentration related. The present invention thus provides a sustained release (SR) controlled-release (CR) oral dosage form comprising oxybutynin designed to provide both oxybutynin therapy through the entire gastrointestinal tract and a continuous plasma drug concentration that avoid peak and valley concentrations. The sustained release dosage form of this invention continuously delivers oxybutynin throughout the entire gastrointestinal tract (GI), thereby making its therapeutically effective for oxybutynin to be absorbed through the entire gastrointestinal tract into the blood. That is, the controlled-extended release dosage form of this invention maintains a therapeutic plasma concentration substantively free of an overdose and substantially free of an ineffective underdose of oxybutynin.

In a multiple dose, crossover study, 13 healthy female volunteers of 41 to 68 years of age received either 5 mg of oxybutynin immediate release (IR) every 8 hours, or three 5 mg controlled release (CR) once a day, for four days. The patients blood was sampled on days 1 and 4 to quantify oxybutynin and its desethylmetabolite (DESOXY) by liquid chromatography mass spectroscopy (LC/MS). The oxybutynin was absorbed rapidly following immediate-release (IR) dosing with a mean  $C_{max}$  of ng/ml.  $C_{max}$  is the maximum concentration after dosing in the plasma. The drug release kinetics for the controlled-release (CR) plasma concentration rose slowly, reaching a mean  $C_{max}$  value of 4.2-6.7 ng/ml. The metabolite DESOXY was formed rapidly following immediate release, and its formation paralleled the slow absorption of oxybutynin following controlled release. The DESOXY had a shorter  $t_{1/2}$  life compared to OXY, indicating presystemic metabolite formation assuming it to be true metabolite  $t_{1/2}$ . Single and multiple dose AUC values



1 were similar for both the controlled release and immediate release suggesting  
2 time invariant pharmacokinetics. AUC denotes the area under the plasma  
3 concentration profile. The 4 day OXY and DESOXY AUC and their ratios are  
4 presented in the Table below wherein BA denotes the percent bioavailable,  
5 that is, BA denotes the relative amount of oxybutynin absorbed from the  
6 controlled release (CR) dosage form compared to the immediate release (IR)  
7 dosage form, and  $C_{max}$  denotes the maximum concentration.

	OXY(AUC) (ng•h/mL)	DESOXY (AUC) (ng•h/mL)	OXY/DESOXY Ratio	OXY (BA%)	DESOXY (BA%)
IR	81	483	0.18		
CR	109	304	0.41	153	69

9  
10 The higher ratio-of OXY-BA following CR compared to IR suggests  
11 lower metabolic formation on first pass. This indicates CR could reach the  
12 colon within 3-5 hours post dosing. Presystemic cytochrome P450-mediated  
13 oxidation may occur in the upper part of the gastrointestinal tract; then, drug  
14 release from CR in the colon escapes presystemic metabolism, which could  
15 explain the higher OXY/DESOXY ratio and increased OXY BA following CR.

16 The dosage form and the oxybutynin composition of this invention, as  
17 seen from the above disclosure, can be used in a method for administering a  
18 drug by the oral route, or the dosage form and composition can be sized and  
19 shaped for administering a drug by the sublingual and buccal routes. The  
20 sublingual and buccal routes can be used for quicker therapy, and they can  
21 be used when a smaller dose of drug is needed for immediate therapy. The  
22 latter routes can be used as a by-pass of the first pass of hepatic metabolism  
23 of the drug.

24 In summary, it will be appreciated that the present invention contributes  
25 to the art an unobvious dosage form that possesses practical therapeutic  
26 utility, and it can administer a drug at a dose-metered release rate per unit  
27 time.